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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/863,913	05/23/2001	Hans A. Lichtfuss	10004915-1	1626

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

WANG, JIN CHENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2628

DATE MAILED: 09/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/863,913

Applicant(s)

LICHTFUSS, HANS A.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _____ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments, see Page 5-6, filed 2/23/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection dated 1/21/2004 under 35 USC § 103 has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Han U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0000979 and Nelson U.S. Patent No. 6,725,219.

Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 and similar claims have been considered but are not moot in view of the new ground of rejection. For example, Han teaches a portable projector (the projector apparatus of Fig. 17 or Fig. 23 comprising the scanner 502 and the LCD projector 510 and the cable 508), comprising: a network interface (Paragraph 0120 and Fig. 18) for receiving presentation data over a network connection (Paragraph 0120 and Fig. 18); A projection system (LCD projector of the portable projector of figure 17) within said portable projector for projecting said received presentation data onto a projection screen separate from said portable projector and disposed so as to reflect said projected received presentation data so as to reflect said projected received presentation data, wherein said network interface and said projection system are disposed within a single container (Since the scanner 502 and the projector 510 are light weighted, they are portable within the same apparatus structure and may be put into the same container or the same box). Han teaches a scanner has the glass platen (see Paragraph 0119) and when the image object is scanned on the glass platen, it is faced down. Moreover, Fig.

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23 shows a flatbed scanner. Thus, it is clear that Han's scanner is a flatbed scanner. Moreover, Han's scanner is provided with the LCD projector within a single apparatus wherein any elements of the apparatus are light weighted and thus the apparatus is portable and thus can be put into a single bag or box.

Uchida teaches a method for providing a presentation (Figs. 3A and 3B), the method comprising the steps of: identifying a media access site on a bi-directional network (Fig. 1 and column 3, lines 49-65 and Fig. 3A and column 5, lines 40-50 and column 6, lines 30-55); accessing said media access site (e.g., World Wide Web; see column 3, lines 49-65 and column 6, lines 30-55); downloading at least one image from said media access site (column 4, lines 1-11 and column 6, lines 30-55); performing said steps of accessing, downloading, and projecting employing a single apparatus (e.g., the single apparatus of Fig. 3 including the computer and the projector); acquiring presentation data from an optical scanner disposed within said single apparatus (See column 5, lines 18-32 discloses that the input source for the projector 302 from a scanner and column 5, lines 35-40 discloses that input source to the projector 302 includes input source 305 including a scanner and therefore the scanner 305 is incorporated into the single apparatus of Fig. 3A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0000979 (hereinafter Han) in view of Nelson U.S. Patent No. 6,725,219 (hereinafter Nelson).

3. Claim 1:

(a) Han teaches a portable projector (the projector apparatus of Fig. 17 or Fig. 23 comprising the scanner 502 and the LCD projector 510 and the cable 508), comprising:

A network interface (Paragraph 0120 and Fig. 18) for receiving presentation data over a network connection (Paragraph 0120 and Fig. 18); A projection system (LCD projector of the portable projector of figure 17) within said portable projector for projecting said received presentation data onto a projection screen separate from said portable projector and disposed so as to reflect said projected received presentation data so as to reflect said projected received presentation data, wherein said network interface and said projection system are disposed within a single container (Since the scanner 502 and the projector 510 are light weighted, they are portable within the same apparatus structure and may be put into the same container or the same box).

(b) Han does not expressly teach a flatbed scanner within the single container for providing scanned data to the projection system. It is not clear whether Han discloses an internet type network interface.

(c) However, Han teaches a scanner has the glass platen (see Paragraph 0119) and when the image object is scanned on the glass platen, it is faced down. Moreover, Fig. 23 shows a flatbed scanner. Thus, it is clear that Han's scanner is a flatbed scanner. Moreover, Han's

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scanner is provided with the LCD projector within a single apparatus wherein any elements of the apparatus are light weighted and thus the apparatus is portable and thus can be put into a single bag or box.

Nelson discloses internet type network interfaces (column 4, lines 25-30).

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined/integrated the scanner together with the LCD projector within a single apparatus and put the single apparatus of the Han's device of Fig. 17 into the same bag or box. It would also have been obvious to have incorporated Nelson's internet network interface into the projector of Han because network interface may be incorporated into the projector as taught by Nelson.

(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate a scanner for scanning images to be input into the projection system and providing scanned data for the image processor through the scanner (Paragraph 0119). One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the internet interface so that presentation is directly sent to the projector (Nelson column 4, lines 25-30).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of multimedia presentation data. However, Han further discloses the claimed limitation of the multimedia presentation data (Han Paragraph 0122).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of a memory card reader. However, Han further discloses the claimed limitation of a memory card reader (Han Paragraph 0141).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of a communication interface to a personal computer. However, Han further discloses the claimed limitation of a communication interface to a personal computer (Fig. 20 and Paragraph 0128 or Paragraph 0122).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 5 except additional claimed limitation of the personal computer being local to the projector or connected to the personal computer via the network interface. However, Han further discloses the claimed limitation of the personal computer being local to the projector or connected to the personal computer via the network interface (Fig. 20 and Paragraph 0128 or Paragraph 0120 and 0122).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 5 except additional claimed limitation of the communication interface being a wireless interface. However, Han further discloses the claimed limitation of the communication interface being a wireless interface (Han Paragraph 0136).

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4. Claims 8-16, 18-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uchida et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6,642,918 (hereinafter Uchida) in view of Nelson U.S. Patent No. 6,725,219 (hereinafter Nelson).

5. Claim 8:

(a) Uchida teaches a method for providing a presentation (Figs. 3A and 3B), the method comprising the steps of:

Identifying a media access site on a bi-directional network (Fig. 1 and column 3, lines 49-65 and Fig. 3A and column 5, lines 40-50 and column 6, lines 30-55);

Accessing said media access site (e.g., World Wide Web; see column 3, lines 49-65 and column 6, lines 30-55);

Downloading at least one image from said media access site (column 4, lines 1-11 and column 6, lines 30-55);

Performing said steps of accessing, downloading, and projecting employing a single apparatus (e.g., the single apparatus of Fig. 3 including the computer and the projector);

Acquiring presentation data from an optical scanner disposed within said single apparatus (See column 5, lines 18-32 discloses that the input source for the projector 302 from a scanner and column 5, lines 35-40 discloses that input source to the projector 302 includes input source 305 including a scanner and therefore the scanner 305 is incorporated into the single apparatus of Fig. 3A).

(b) Uchida does not expressly teach the claim limitation of acquiring presentation data from an optical scanner disposed within a single apparatus. It is not clear whether Uchida

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discloses performing said steps of accessing, downloading and projection employing a single projector or.

(c) However, Uchida discloses in column 5, lines 18-32 that the scanner is incorporated in a single apparatus of Fig 3A to provide the input source for the projector 302 or computer 301. Nelson discloses performing said steps of accessing, downloading and projection employing a single projector or a single apparatus (Nelson column 4-6 and see column 5, lines 5-10).

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the scanner into the network projector within the single apparatus of Fig. 3A because such construction would provide means for acquiring presentation data from a scanner in a single apparatus and providing the scanned data for the projection system (column 5, lines 18-32 and column 5, lines 35-40). Uchida discloses in column 5, lines 35-40 that input source to the projector 302 includes input source 305 including a scanner and therefore the scanner 305 is incorporated into the single apparatus of Fig. 3A. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the teaching of Nelson into Uchida to perform the steps of accessing, downloading and projecting in a single apparatus such as a single projector. This is because Nelson teaches other claim limitations set forth in the claim 8 as well.

(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate scanner for scanning images and providing scanned data for the projector (column 5, lines 18-32 and column 5, lines 35-40). One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate network interface into the projector of Uchida to provide the slide presentation for the projector from the internet (Nelson column 4-6).

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of identifying step being also performed within said single apparatus.

However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of identifying step being also performed within said single apparatus (column 6, lines 30-40 discloses the browser to identify the web pages for presentation).

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of projecting onto a reflective screen facing said apparatus.

However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of projecting a reflective screen facing said apparatus (Fig. 3A).

Claim 11:

The claim 11 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of the network being the Internet. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of the network being the Internet (column 6, lines 30-40 wherein the network is an internet).

Claim 12:

The claim 12 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of a link to a specific site remote from the presentation. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of a link to a specific site remote from the presentation (column 4, lines 19-31).

Claim 13:

The claim 13 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of downloading a substantially complete presentation. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of downloading a substantially complete presentation (column 5, lines 4-10 and column 5, lines 25-32 discloses a complete web page(s) or an MPEG document).

Claim 14:

The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 13 except additional claimed limitation of projecting the substantially complete presentation. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of projecting the substantially complete presentation (column 5, lines 4-10 and column 5, lines 25-32 discloses a complete web page(s) or an MPEG document and Fig. 3A discloses projecting the presentation).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of accessing a succession of linked pages on the media access site under control of instructions from the single apparatus. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of accessing a succession of linked pages on the media access site under control of instructions from the single apparatus (column 6, lines 30-40 wherein the page definitions are transmitted by navigation 325 to generate display output).

Claim 16:

The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of downloading at least one image from selected linked pages of

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the accessed succession of linked pages; and projecting the at least one downloaded image from the selected linked pages. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of downloading at least one image from selected linked pages of the accessed succession of linked pages; and projecting the at least one downloaded image from the selected linked pages (column 6, lines 30-40 wherein the page definitions are transmitted by navigation 325 to generate display output).

Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of acquiring presentation data from a memory card positioned within the single apparatus. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of acquiring presentation data from a memory card positioned within the single apparatus (column 5, lines 18-40).

Claim 19:

The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of enabling presentation data on the media access site to be edited by a user in communication with the network. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of enabling presentation data on the media access site to be edited by a user in communication with the network (column 6, lines 45-55 discloses interacting with applications such as browser 328 and application 332 to configure and initiate a presentation; see column 7).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the editing user being local to the presentation. However, Uchida

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further discloses the claimed limitation of the editing user being local to the presentation (column 7).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the editing user being remote from the presentation. However, Uchida further discloses the claimed limitation of the editing user being remote from the presentation (column 7).

6. Claim 22:

(a) Uchida teaches a portable system for viewing a presentation (figure 3A), the system comprising:

Means at said portable system for receiving presentation data over a bi-directional network connection from a media access site (Fig. 3A and column 5-6), wherein said presentation data received from said scanning apparatus comprises images embodied on flat media (column 5, lines 18-40);

Means for controlling a presentation of said received presentation data (column 6, lines 20-56);

Means for projecting said controlled presentation at said portable system (column 4, lines 50-55).

(b) Uchida does not expressly teach the claim limitation of means at the projection site for receiving the presentation data from a scanning apparatus within the portable system. It is not

clear whether Uchida's projector directly receives presentation data over a bi-directional network connection.

(c) However, Uchida discloses in column 5, lines 18-32 that the scanner is incorporated in a single apparatus of Fig 3A to provide the input source for the projector 302 or computer 301 wherein the apparatus of Fig. 3A is portable. Nelson teaches the projector of Nelson, while incorporating a network interface, directly receives presentation data over a bi-directional network connection (Nelson column 5, lines 5-10).

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the scanner into the network projector within the single apparatus of Fig. 3A because such construction would provide means for acquiring presentation data from a scanner in a single apparatus and providing the scanned data for the projection system (column 5, lines 18-32 and column 5, lines 35-40).

Uchida discloses in column 5, lines 35-40 that input source to the projector 302 includes input source 305 including a scanner and therefore the scanner 305 is incorporated into the single apparatus of Fig. 3A.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the teaching of Nelson into Uchida to perform accessing, downloading and projecting the presentation data in a single apparatus such as a single projector. This is because Nelson teaches other claim limitations set forth in the claim 22 as well.

(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate scanner for scanning images and providing scanned data for the projector (column 5,

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lines 18-32 and column 5, lines 35-40). One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate network interface into the projector of Uchida to provide the slide presentation for the projector from the internet (Nelson column 4-6).

Claim 23:

The claim 23 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 22 except additional claimed limitation of means controlled by a user of said presentation data for modifying said presentation data on said media access site and means for storing said modified presentation data on said media access site. However, Uchida and Nelson further disclose the claimed limitation of means controlled by a user of said presentation data for modifying said presentation data on said media access site and means for storing said modified presentation data on said media access site (Uchida column 7-8 and Nelson column 6).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 23 except additional claimed limitation of means for modifying said presentation data from a location remote from said media access site. However, Uchida and Nelson further disclose the claimed limitation of means for modifying said presentation data from a location remote from said media access site (Uchida column 7-8 and Nelson column 6).

Claim 25:

The claim 25 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 22 except additional claimed limitation of means for receiving selected ones of presentation components

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disposed on said media access site. However, Uchida and Nelson further disclose the claimed limitation of means for receiving selected ones of presentation components disposed on said media access site (Uchida column 7-8 and Nelson column 6).

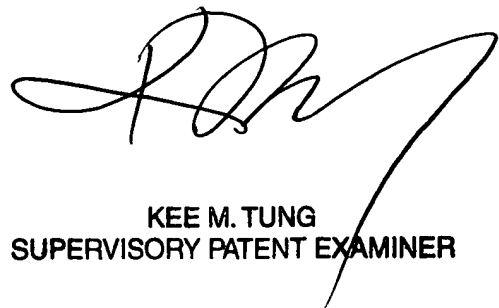
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7665. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jcw



KEE M. TUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER